The United Nations of Africa (UNA)

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Presented by;

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Purpose

Two Main:

- ❑Present the book
- ❑Show an actionable blueprint for UNA

Africa’s Wounds

The Africa Pain:

- **Pre-colonial**: One land
- **Berlin Conference (1884–85):** Europe divided Africa without African representatives
- **Post-independence**: 55 fragmented nations, weak political and economic identity
- **Consequences**: Ethnic tensions, economic dependency, fragile security

Notes: *“Africa’s division began with foreign powers. Today, 55 nations are often too small to defend themselves, compete economically, or speak with one voice globally.”*

Africa’s Strength

The Richest Continent of Earth

- **Population:** 1.5 billion people
- **Land:** 60% of world’s uncultivated land
- **Mineral reserves:** 30% globally
- 70% of the world’s cobalt reserves (mainly in DRC).
- 80% of manganese, essential for steel.
- 70–90% of platinum group metals (PGMs) (South Africa, Zimbabwe).
- 60–70% of global diamonds (Botswana, DRC, Angola, South Africa).
- 30% of the world’s gold (South Africa, Ghana, Mali, Sudan).
- 75% of phosphate rock (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria).
- 12% of global oil reserves (Nigeria, Libya, Angola, Algeria).
- With Bilions of Animals than all countries

Notes: *“Despite these enormous resources, Africa remains fragmented. Imagine the power of a united continent—this is the potential we must harness.”*

AU Achievements

- **Peacekeeping**: Sudan, Somalia, Mali, Central Africa
- **AfCFTA (2018):** 1.55 billion people, $3 trillion GDP
- **Political solidarity**: climate change, vaccines, decolonization
- **Agenda 2063**: vision for peaceful, integrated, prosperous Africa

Notes:*"The AU has made significant strides—AfCFTA alone is the world's largest free trade area."*

AU Limitations

- **No binding authority**; declarations often ignored
- **Financial dependency**: >60% budget from foreign donors
- **Fragmented action in crises** (Libya 2011, Ethiopia-Tigray 2020–22)
- **Slow integration**; consensus politics prevents decisive action

Notes: “AU is a bridge, but only half-built. Without enforcement, Africa’s potential remains unrealized.”

AU’s Weakness – Consensus Politics

Why AU Cannot Build a Unified Africa

- AU decisions require consensus of all 55 member states
- One dissenting voice can block progress for over a billion Africans
- Important resolutions often take years or decades
- Leaders fearing loss of power stall unity reforms
- Consensus may sound democratic but becomes *a cage for African unity*

Comparisons / Lessons:

- **USA**: did not unite by waiting for all states to agree
- **EU**: uses majority votes, not unanimity, to move forward
- **UNA**: requires federal structure with single parliament making binding laws

Notes: *“Consensus politics was useful when Africa was newly independent, fragile, and needed to avoid domination. Today, it is a barrier. If Africa waits for 55 leaders to agree on every decision, unity will never come. UNA must move beyond consensus to a federal system, where a single parliament can enact laws that bind all Africans. Only then can Africa act decisively and compete globally.”*

Gap Between Vision & Action

- Bold words vs. limited enforcement
- National interests override continental goals
- Borders, tariffs, and bureaucracy block trade
- AU cannot act as a single, unified continent

Notes: *“AfCFTA exists on paper, yet practical trade remains only 15% intra-African.”*

Cost of Fragmentation

- Weak bargaining power
- Low industrial growth
- Security vulnerabilities; dependence on foreign armies
- Example: if the USA were 50 divided states, it would collapse

Notes: “Fragmentation weakens Africa globally—55 micro-voices cancel each other out.”

Lessons from Other Unions

- **EU**: speaks as one bloc
- **USA & China**: single voice representing billions
- **Africa**: 55 micro-voices dilute power
- Kwame Nkrumah: “Africa must unite or perish”

Notes: “*To rise, Africa must consolidate its voices—just like the EU, US, and China. ”perish”*

Why Africa Needs UNA

- One voice at UN & global forums
- One African passport for free movement
- One parliament drafting binding laws
- One currency for economic independence

Notes: *“This is not a dream; it is a necessity if Africa is to rise as a **superpower.**”*

UNA Vision

- **One parliament,**
- **One market,**
- **One army,**
- **One currency,**
- **One passport**
- **Unity** = industrialization, strong defense, wealth circulation, free movement

Notes: *“Every great transformation begins as a dream. UNA is that dream for Africa.”*

AU → UNA Roadmap

- Strengthen *AfCFTA* → unified economic foundation
- Establish *Africa Central Bank* → single currency
- *Create African Parliament* → 1000 representatives, binding laws
- Build *African Defence Union* → one continental army

Notes: *"These steps are actionable and build directly on AU structures."*

UNA Implementation Model

Phase	Timeline	Focus	Key Actors
I. Awakening	2025–2026	Public enlightenment, youth mobilization	UNA Study Circles, CSG, student networks
II. Integration	2026–2028	Policy & institutional harmonization	Academics, economists, pan-African forums
III. Confederation	2028–2030	UNA Council of States pilot	Core 10 states + observers from Transitional zones
IV. Federation	2030–2035	Ratify constitution, issue passport & digital currency	Continental parliament, youth & civil sector

Notes: *"This phased approach ensures UNA grows systematically, inclusively, and sustainably."*

UNA Continental Revolution Status Map by 2025

Category	Symbol		Number of Countries
Youth Civil Unrest	8–10		Togo, Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Eswatini, South Africa
⚔ Military in Power / Aligned	~15	***In Power***	**Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Sudan, Madagascar, Gabon, Guinea, Egypt,**
		Aligned	Equatorial Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Eritrea, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania,
Transition / Tension Zones	~18		Kenya, Ethiopia, Algeria, Angola, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, D.R. Congo, Mozambique, Djibouti, Comoros, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Benin, Tunisia,
Strong Civilian Leadership	~10		Namibia, Botswana, Ghana, Rwanda, Zambia, Mauritius, São Tomé, Seychelles, Malawi, Saint Helena, Cabo Verde,
• Disputed / Conflict States	~4		Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Western Sahara

Notes: *"This map shows Africa's political pulse. Momentum exists; youth and strong civilian states are key catalysts."*

Blueprint for Unified Africa Governance Structure

1. Vision of Governance

UNA Governance Vision: *One Continent, One Authority*

- Unified continental framework integrating political, economic, and defense systems.
- Replaces 55 fragmented governments with a single federal structure.
- Balances continental power with local autonomy.

Purpose: One voice, one destiny, one Africa.

Notes: *"The United Nations of Africa will operate under a single federal system, one that empowers continental leadership while preserving local diversity. Africa must act as one body to thrive in the 21st century."*

2. Core Institutions of UNA

Institutions of the United Nations of Africa

Institution	Core Role
African Parliament	1,000 elected representatives; passes binding continental laws. Representation could be proportional, based on population: ✓ Nigeria (220 million) → around 80 seats. ✓ Ethiopia (120 million) → around 45 seats. ✓ Smaller nations (under 5 million) → at least 2 seats, so no voice is erased.
African Executive Council	Cabinet managing key portfolios: economy, defense, diplomacy, environment, health.
African President	Elected continental leader; executes policies and represents the union.
African Central Bank (ACB)	Issues single currency; ensures financial sovereignty.
African Defence Union (ADU)	One continental army ensuring security and stability.
African Supreme Court (ASC)	Upholds constitution, justice, and civil rights.

Notes: *"These institutions form the backbone of the UNA—strong, accountable, and people-centered."*

3. Governance Levels

Four Tiers of Governance under UNA

- **Continental Level**: Federal authority for defense, foreign policy, trade, and monetary policy.
- **Regional Level**: Five geopolitical zones (North, East, West, Central, South) coordinate regional development.
- **National Level**: Member states maintain local governance under the UNA constitution.
- **Local Level**: People's Councils ensure grassroots participation and civic democracy.

Notes: *"This structure ensures governance is both top-down for unity and bottom-up for people's inclusion."*

4. Decision-Making Model

From Consensus to Majority Power

- **Qualified Majority Voting** (QMV) replaces full consensus.
- **Two-thirds majority for constitutional laws**; simple majority for regular policies.
- **Continental Referendums** empower citizens on critical decisions.
- **Goal**: *Efficiency* + *democracy* + *accountability.*

Notes: *"Consensus was unity's first step, but now Africa needs a governance system that can act decisively. Majority voting ensures action replaces paralysis."*

5. Accountability & Transparency

Building Trust and Integrity in Governance

- ❑Annual audits by the Continental Audit & Ethics Commission.
- ❑Public access to UNA budgets, debates, and votes.
- ❑Citizens can petition directly to the African Supreme Court.
- ❑Zero tolerance for corruption and misuse of power.

***Notes**: "True unity requires trust, and trust grows only through transparency and justice."*

6. Symbols of Unity

The Symbols of the New Africa

- **One Flag** – representing one people and destiny.
- **One Anthem** – celebrating unity, peace, and hope.
- **One Passport** – free movement for all Africans.
- **One Capital City:** "City of Unity," a neutral seat for UNA institutions.
- **One African Language for Unity** – e.g., *Kiswahili,* a language that dissolves tribal boundaries and unites hearts beyond ethnicity.

Notes: *"Symbols matter, they unite hearts and minds. A new Africa must have its own flag, anthem, and capital that reflect its unity."*

7. Path to Implementation

From AU to UNA: Building the Federal Future

- ❑ **Step 1:** Strengthen AfCFTA (economic base).
- ❑ **Step 2:** Establish African Central Bank (ACB).
- ❑ **Step 3:** Create African Parliament and Defence Union.
- ❑ **Step 4:** Ratify UNA Constitution (2030–2035).
- ❑ **Step 5:** Launch African Passport & Digital Currency.

Notes: *“This governance blueprint transforms vision into structure. The UNA is not a dream, it is a plan with institutions, timelines, and a pathway to sovereignty.”*

Africa Rising: Power of One

- **Unity** = strength, security, industrialization, financial sovereignty
- **One passport, one currency, one army, one market, one parliament**

Notes: *“Unity is not poetry; it is power—real, measurable, transformative power.”*

Call to Action

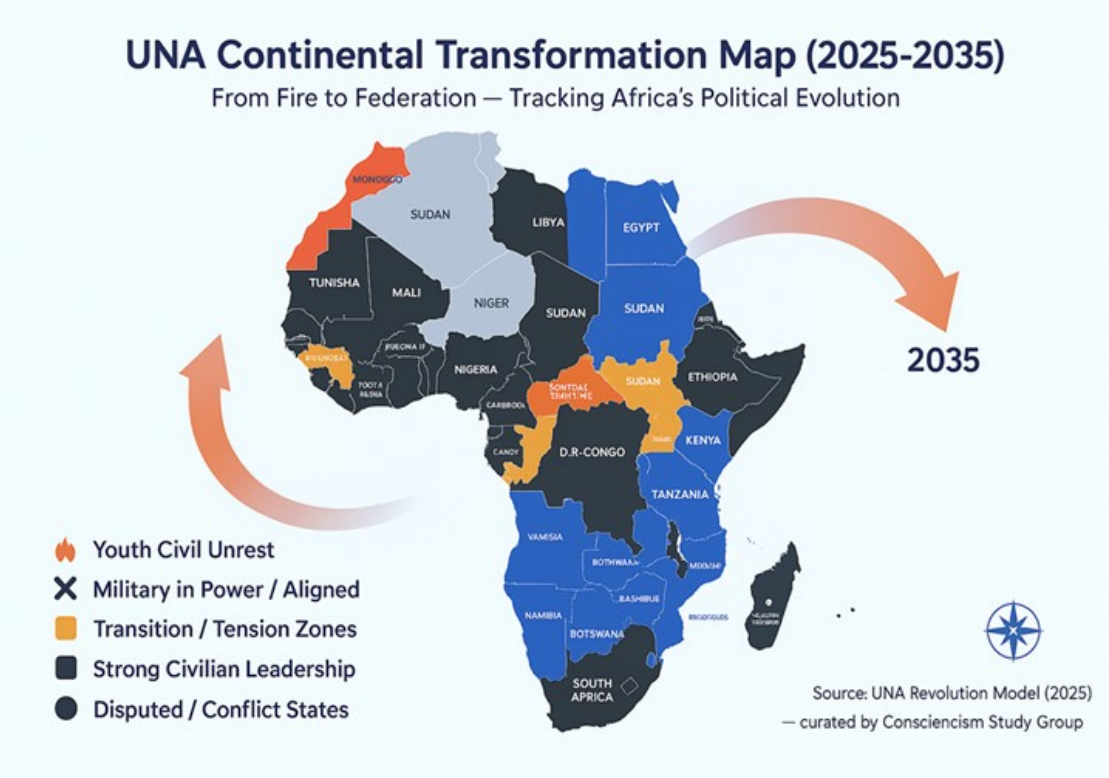
- Begin with the dream → implement the roadmap → achieve UNA
- Mobilize youth, leaders, and civil society
- Inspire a movement toward a United Africa

Notes: *“Every African can play a role in this transformation. Together, we can make UNA a reality.”*

Closing & Q&A

From Fire to Federation — The People's Continent Awakens

- ❑Thank you for listening and appreciation to CSG.
- ❑Invitation for Q&A and open discussion.



SOURCES

Reference:

- ✓ The United Nations of Africa by (Adrinus Muganga). Internet Archive
- ✓ The Midnight / The Veil: Unmasking Africa’s Betrayal, Awakening Africa’s Destiny by (Adrinus Muganga) & Leonard Sachi Ngelela. Internet Archive
- ✓ Spiritual History Revealed by (Adrinus Muganga). Internet Archive